

September 16, 1965

Pentagon, directly above the offices of McNamara and his principal aides.

EACH JOB TO INDIVIDUAL

One aspect of McNamara management admired by Zuckert is the seemingly simple business of making an individual, rather than a committee or a board, responsible for seeing a project or program through to a successful conclusion.

When one man—"a guy," as Zuckert put it—is assigned a piece of work, there is no doubt in his mind, nor in the minds of people above and below him, about where the responsibility lies for the success or failure of that endeavor.

Because of McNamara, said Zuckert, "we are much better managers than we were before."

SOME McNAMARA GAINS

Zuckert also praised the Defense Secretary for such projects as his cost-reduction program; the elimination of duplication by establishing organizations like the defense supply agency which buys for all the services, and the formation of the U.S. strike command, a joint Army-Air Force command with the job of moving quickly to trouble spots in an emergency.

What has it been like working with McNamara during these years?

"It's a little bit like running the half mile," Zuckert said. "Even if you win, it's damned exhausting. And there's the range of the man," he added admiringly.

The actual day-to-day (12 hours a day) job of working with the Defense Secretary is all work, however, Zuckert implied.

"There are no fun and games in the operating room," Zuckert quipped. "In surgery, he's a surgeon."

Speaking of his term as Air Force Secretary, Zuckert said: "This has been the most educational experience of my life."

Zuckert, 53, was not prepared to say this week what the next experience in his life will be.

He has had a varied career in and out of Government.

Born in New York City on November 9, 1911, he received a bachelor-of-arts degree from Yale in 1933 and a law degree 4 years later.

He has practiced law, specializing as a consultant in the field of atomic energy, and was also an attorney for the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Zuckert has done some teaching and was assistant dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, where he organized and administered the first advanced management course.

During World War II he served in the Navy and was assigned to the office of the chief of naval operations.

Another Government assignment was 2½ years as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission.

He was sworn in as Secretary of the Air Force January 24, 1961, and he will retire September 30 of this year.

His successor is Dr. Harold Brown, 37, a physicist, who has been director of defense research and engineering in the Defense Department since 1961.

Billboards Along Highways

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 16, 1965

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I have received a letter from Elmer Simon, of

Owanka, S. Dak., in which he expresses my feeling with regard to the confiscatory program of presenting the use of billboards along highways.

His letter refers to the right of the property owner. A right which the Federal Government is trying to confiscate through this legislation. It is something that Members of Congress should consider before voting to pass one law which applies to teeming cities and wide open spaces in the same paragraph.

The letter is as follows:

"In regards to the bills being presented in Washington, D.C., that would eliminate outdoor advertising along the highways in all States:

I urge you to get in there and see that such a crazy bill as that never gets passed.

In the first place I believe it would be unconstitutional as it would be eliminating our income that we get from sign rentals. Or is the Government going to pay us the money?

In the second place if a few beauty lovers can tell us not to have signs on our property, they may soon try to tell us what color to paint our homes, or to move our cattle from along the highways as they do not like the looks of them.

So get in there and fight to see that no such bill is passed, as I am sure going to fight to keep any big shots from coming in and removing signs from my property.

Thanking you in advance for any help you can give us.

Federal Government and New Mexico:
Partners in Crime and Vice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 16, 1965

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to tell the Members of this House about gambling in the State of New Mexico. As a result of the ignorant partnership of the State of New Mexico and the Federal Government, gambling is illegal in New Mexico, and is thus a lucrative mob revenue source.

Last year, the parimutuel turnover in New Mexico came to \$38 million. Illegal gambling was more extensive. Testimony before the McClellan committee puts national off-track betting at \$50 billion annually. Other testimony pegs off-track betting at 40 percent of total national illegal gambling, which would then total \$120 billion a year. On a population basis, New Mexico would account for \$600 million of this. While this figure is probably an overallocation as far as New Mexico is concerned, I am sure that illegal gambling in New Mexico is lining the coffers of the underworld with millions of dollars a year, making New Mexico a gambler's fiesta land.

What New Mexico needs is what the Nation needs—Government-run gambling. A national lottery and a series of State lotteries would divert illegal gambling moneys in New Mexico and the rest of the States, and make them work for the public good rather than mob enterprises.

That Vietnam Dialog

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 16, 1965

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, my attention was drawn to an article reprinted from the editorial page of the Washington Star on June 23, 1965, and appearing in the Washington Post of June 29, as a public service, in paid space, by the International Latex Corp.

This editorial was an honest and rational answer to a handful of college professors in this country who became the academic critics of our foreign policy in Vietnam.

Its title was "That Vietnam Dialog."

What I found to be of great interest also, was the introduction to that editorial which was written by Mr. A. N. Spanel, the founder and chairman of International Latex Corp., who has been editorializing in paid space throughout the free world for more than 25 years on behalf of Western unity and especially in furtherance of sound relations between the United States and France which has been America's oldest ally.

Mr. Spanel has repeatedly made it clear that in our Communist-threatened planet only free-world unity is the hope for averting its destruction and that in this ceaseless quest for unity, the United States and France must play leading roles if freedom on earth is to survive and flourish.

In Mr. Spanel's introduction he not only enlarges on America's position in Vietnam which the Washington Star delineates, but in addition thereto he sets the historic record straight on the important role that France was trying to play in Indochina against Communist subversion in the early fifties.

I doubt that there exists in the history of this Nation a private company or a private citizen who has spent so much effort and money on behalf of free-world unity and sound Franco-American relations as have the International Latex Corp. and its founder, Mr. Spanel; and I am confident that none of this has been lost on the American or French people.

Here is the paid article as it appeared in the Washington Post of June 29:

[From the Washington Post and the New York Times, June 29, 1965]

(The following editorial from the influential Washington Star merits, in our opinion, the widest possible readership. Yet we find ourselves in disagreement with the statement which reads: "the French were waging a purely colonial war" in Algeria and Vietnam.

(It would have been much closer to historic fact to have stated that the French were fighting and dying in Algeria and in Indochina also against communism, as they claimed, and not "purely" for colonial reasons.

(That the Western World in general, and the United States in particular, cynically chose to accept the tail but not the head of the same French coin, is perhaps one of the reasons Americans are now fighting and dying in Vietnam.

reliable states in that area, states that find their best interest served in a closer association with the United States against the spreading danger of Communist China.

The Federation of Malaysia lies in one of those strategic crossroads of the world, and it is one of the great necessities of American foreign policy to secure the friendship and assist in maintaining the integrity of this grouping of states. Only recently the Federation was dealt a harsh blow with the withdrawal of Singapore. Still, it is hoped that even in this present internal crisis a certain harmony of interests can be created that will mean the continuing strength and independence of Malaysia.

On this anniversary commemorating the creation of the Federation of Malaysia, we Americans join with all friends of the people of Malaysia in paying tribute to them. We all share in a common interest, and thus our hopes and aspirations are identical: that Malaysia may continue to prosper in freedom and independence.

The Retirement of Hon. Eugene M. Zuckert

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CHET HOLIFIELD OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 7, 1965

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Eugene M. Zuckert will retire from the office of Secretary of the Air Force this month after 4½ years of dedicated service.

Mr. Zuckert has had a distinguished career of service in our Federal Government and his many friends on Capitol Hill who are acquainted with his service extend to him our appreciation for his efforts and wish him well in his return to private life.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert in the Appendix an article which appeared in the Baltimore Sun September 13 commenting on Mr. Zuckert's retirement:

AIR FORCE CAME THROUGH, ZUCKERT SAYS (By Albert Sehlstedt, Jr.)

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The Air Force has gone through a traumatic period in its life and emerged a healthier organization, in the opinion of the man who has been the civilian head of the service longer than anyone else.

Eugene M. Zuckert, who will retire this month as Secretary of the Air Force, after 4½ years in the post, looked back this week on his time in the Pentagon and concluded that the Air Force has survived quite satisfactorily the readjustment of the last 5 years.

Zuckert explained in an interview that the Air Force had been "top dog" among the services in the 1950's when massive retaliation with the big bomb played such a large role in the Nation's defense thinking.

KENNEDY AND McNAMARA

Then came John F. Kennedy and Robert S. McNamara, Zuckert recalled, and with them came an increasing emphasis upon more con-

ventional forms of warfare as practiced by the Army and the Navy.

"This was a traumatic period for the Air Force," Zuckert said, referring to those early days of the Kennedy administration and his own arrival at the Pentagon as Air Force Secretary. He had been Assistant Secretary of the Air Force from 1947 to 1952.

"When I came back here," he said of his return to the Defense Department in 1961, "my presumptions were on the side of the Air Force. I didn't think in terms of conventional war."

NEW ACCENT ON TACTICAL WAR

But the change was already underway. The big strategic bombers were still in the air and the first of hundreds of intercontinental ballistic missiles were being deployed around the United States.

Yet with these developments there was a growing emphasis on tactical warfare—the closer-to-earth business of fighting with conventional bombs and guns in limited areas of conflict.

"The Air Force now has gotten into the conventional-tactical business with enthusiasm," he said. "We have doubled our air-lift in 4 years, and we will double it again in 4 more years with only two-thirds of the planes we have today."

BIGGER CARGO PLANES

He referred to the cargo planes, with increased load-carrying capacities and greater speeds, that fly the men and equipment to battlegrounds and regions of potential danger.

Zuckert noted, too, a 40-percent increase in the Air Force's tactical forces; the fighters and fighter-bombers of relatively short range that are being used so extensively in Vietnam.

"On the strategic side: when I came here they had six missiles," he said. "Today, there are over 800. So, wherever you look the Air Force is stronger."

SOME PREDATED HIS ARRIVAL

He made it clear that some of these projects, such as the plans for the buildup of an intercontinental missile force, predated the arrival of Zuckert and the other McNamara men. But that fact did not dilute his satisfaction with the present state of Air Force affairs.

"The thing that gives me the most heart," he continued, "is that we are much more willing to question our own concepts."

He cited the longstanding contention between the Army and Air Force about ground support for troops in battle—which service could best airlift the equipment and weapons to a combat area in the most effective way.

HEAT INSTEAD OF LIGHT

The argument about ground support generated "so much heat instead of light," he thought.

"We have the natural feeling that our expertise is better than anybody else's, but we are now more willing to question our own concepts," he said.

This statement led to the Zuckert observation that the Air Force "is much more secure than in 1961," as well as more responsive to changes in national policy.

Despite the concentration on tactics, the Air Force is still in the business of global war.

And the service has maintained its ability to manage the big operating organization that is required for that kind of preparedness, he said. The organization is, of course, the Strategic Air Command.

"SAC's operations capability is one of the greatest things I have ever seen," he added with enthusiasm. This capability has spread to other Air Force commands, he said.

All has not been roses in the Zuckert tenure, however.

He mentioned their "two greatest frustrations." They have been the Air Force's fail-

ure to get approval for an advanced manned strategic aircraft and an improved manned interceptor.

WANTS FOLLOW-ON TO B-52

The strategic aircraft would be, if the Air Force can ever convince McNamara of the need, a follow-on to the SAC's current B-52 bomber, designed more than a decade ago to carry bombs at subsonic speeds to distant targets.

With advances in other countries' air defense, the Air Force is looking for a long-range plane of very great speed which, perhaps, could fire strategic missiles at targets from relatively far off and perform other tasks that only men in a flying machine can accomplish.

The improved manned interceptor would be a high-speed plane carrying the most up-to-date combination of radar, missiles, and electronic equipment to blunt the attack of enemy bombers enroute to the United States.

LESS SURE OF INTERCEPTOR

"I think we are going to have a manned strategic plane as far ahead as you can see," Zuckert said, but he seemed less certain about the improved manned interceptor.

His opinion on the subject seemed to narrow down to this: There are so many uncertainties ahead in the area of strategic operations against a possible enemy that the Air Force must be equipped with a diversified inventory of missiles and manned aircraft to respond to a number of contingencies.

STRESS ON ATTACK PLANE

But the same reasoning does not apply to the improved manned interceptor, simply because the future is more uncertain.

That is to say, it would seem less likely that the United States would need a new defensive plane to counter a bomber attack than it would need a new attack plane to complement its strategic missile force.

There is, however, another facet of air defense that interests Zuckert and which, therefore, may have an expanding role in the future plans of the service.

He mentioned the problem of mobility in regard to air defense and brought up the war in Vietnam where all the complicated parts of an integrated air defense system, such as ground radar, computers, and other devices, cannot now be assembled quickly.

NEED SEEN IN VIETNAM

Yet it would obviously have been desirable to have just such a mobile, quickly assembled air defense system earlier this year when two of the Air Force's high-performance F-105's were shot down by Communist MIG's in the Vietnam war.

Perhaps there will emerge from the present Continental Air Defense Establishment a mobile, worldwide system that could be employed quickly in any trouble spot, Zuckert indicated.

Turning from hardware to people, the Secretary spoke highly of the Air Staff, a sort of board of directors of the Air Force composed of some of the service's key generals.

TRIBUTE TO AIR STAFF

"I don't think we have ever had a better air staff," Zuckert declared.

He also praised Gen. John P. McConnell, Chief of Staff of the Air Force. "He is a real manager," Zuckert said.

Management is an important word to Zuckert, as it is with other defense officials. Management is the long suit of Robert McNamara.

Zuckert said the people got what they asked for in a strong Defense Secretary, and the result is better management down the line.

"We learned a lot from the people on the third floor," he said. The Air Force executive offices are on the fourth floor of the

(It is no mystery what the "teach-in" and "sit-in" stalwarts were doing in those days, both here and in Europe. They were pontificating, often bitterly, as now, against the elected governments of France and its military.)

(In sum, what the free world finally lost, the ravenous Communist colonial empires gained. It is a certainty the Communists will continue clawing for more, unless and until the West stops them, an agonizing task President Johnson has undertaken in freedom's cause with courage, understanding, and purpose.)

A. N. SPANEL,
 Founder Chairman, International Latex Corp.

THAT VIETNAM DIALOG

The "Vietnam dialog" presented by CBS June 21 obviously did not convert any of the "professors" to the administration's point of view. Nevertheless, the show served a useful purpose.

It demonstrated, for one thing, that McGeorge Bundy is indeed a formidable opponent on the debating platform. He was more than a match for the representatives of the "academic community," singly or collectively. And the President's aid was especially effective in carving up Prof. Hans Morgenthau, who is generally thought of as the guiding spirit of the academic critics of our policy in Vietnam.

More importantly, it demonstrated that you can't beat something with nothing. In this instance, Bundy's something was a clearly articulated definition of the administration's policy and program. The policy has not yet achieved the desired result. But we may know more about its usefulness 6 months from now, and in any event it constitutes a tangible, affirmative course of action which can be stated in terms that are understandable.

The great weakness of the position of the other side was that it offered nothing which could rationally be described as an alternative.

Mr. Morgenthau said he is "opposed to our present policy in Vietnam on moral, military, political, and general intellectual grounds"—an interesting rhetorical exercise, but it means little or nothing. He also mentioned five "alternatives" to our present policy, and said he favored the fifth. What is it? "I think our aim must be to get out of Vietnam," he said, "but to get out of it with honor." This is an alternative? President Johnson has said essentially the same thing on half a dozen occasions.

One thing more. Mr. Morgenthau seemed to take as his model the French withdrawal from Algeria and Vietnam. He failed to mention that in each case the French were waging a purely colonial war, which is quite a different thing from honoring treaty commitments for the sole purpose of helping South Vietnam maintain its independence in the face of plain aggression by the Communists.

(Presented as a public service by International Latex Corp., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City.)

Columnist Arthur Hoppe's Satire

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 16, 1965

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, the columnist, Arthur Hoppe, has produced two additional columns of his entertaining satire which were published in the

San Francisco Chronicle on September 10 and September 14.

His remarks follow:

YES, VIRGINIA, THERE IS NO CIA

(By Arthur Hoppe)

My friend, Mr. Glenn Dorenbusch, is gravely concerned by the last official message to come from our beleaguered Central Intelligence Agency.

As you may have read, the CIA announced it was abolishing the position of Assistant to the Director for Public Affairs. "The CIA," an unidentified official explained to the press, "has no public affairs."

Naturally, nothing has been heard of the agency since that moment. And it is widely suspected in Washington that this was the final step in a masterful non-public-relations campaign by the CIA to erase its image.

Most insiders believe the unprecedented decision of the CIA to erase its image was taken immediately after the Bay of Pigs fiasco. As they reconstruct it, the unidentified director of the agency called in one Mr. Homer T. Pettibone, a little-known career public affairs officer.

"Pettibone," said the Director, slapping him on the back, "there are thousands of Government press agents in Washington, each doing his utmost to make the name of his agency a household word. And we have chosen you for the historic task ahead because your record shows you are by far and away the most inept."

Encouraged, Mr. Pettibone set to work. His first move was to alienate as many reporters as possible. This he did by cadging drinks, scheduling all press conferences for 7:30 a.m., and calling up determinedly friendly newsmen to read them the complete text of a speech given by a junior agency official to the local Lions Club. In no time, reporters were shunning the agency like a temperance meeting.

Success crowned success. Mr. Pettibone developed an ingenious method of making carbon copies of press releases with the carbons in backwards. But his high point came when he distributed 8 by 11 glossy photographs of "Miss CIA" to every editor in the country and none was published. Primarily because Miss CIA was a carefully selected "Perfect 36" (12-12-12).

Only once was the smooth-running machine in any danger of breaking down. That was when a lady columnist called Mr. Pettibone to say she planned to write a six-part series on what a good job the CIA was doing and would he come to her salon to hear her tell him why? But Mr. Pettibone averted disaster by constantly interrupting her and even suggested at one point that she had been mistaken in a 1936 column. Naturally, nothing appeared.

The end came when a survey showed the CIA hadn't been mentioned once in the press in 6 weeks. The jubilant Director called in Mr. Pettibone, gave him a cigar, fired him and caused, as we have seen, the final announcement to be issued that the agency now had "no public affairs." And who can grudge the CIA a little boasting in its hour of triumph?

Of course, I could see why my friend, Mr. Dorenbusch, was concerned. What if our thousands of other Government agencies see the advantage of erasing their images? Why, we would no longer be told daily what a great job our Government was doing for us. Like in Vietnam, or with farm surpluses, or new kinds of tax forms. So I could understand how worried he was that this new technique will spread.

"No," said Mr. Dorenbusch, shaking his head. "I'm worried it won't."

MR. JOHNSON'S BOLD NEW IMAGE

(By Arthur Hoppe)

We can all take heart. President Johnson has shown signs of turning over a new leaf

in his relations with Congress. With luck, the vital balance between our executive and legislative branches can yet be restored.

The turning point, of course, was Mr. Johnson's recent veto of a bill requiring him to give Congress 4 months notice before closing a military base. Oh, there was some talk in the House of overriding the veto. But as my friend, Congressman PHIL BURTON, the sage California Democrat, said:

"Personally, I'm glad Mr. Johnson at last got up the gumption to veto a bill. It should prove to all these harping critics that he's not either a rubberstamp President."

Fears that Mr. Johnson was nothing but a weak, rubberstamp President have naturally been mounting throughout the country during the past year. It mattered little what controversial legislation the busy and active Congressmen passed—medicare, civil rights, poverty—the President would docilely sign the bill, without hesitation, without protest and without, perhaps, even reading it.

It was little wonder the experts all came to the same gloomy conclusion—Congress had the President in its pocket.

Many reasons have been put forward to account for this sorry state of affairs. For one thing, Mr. Johnson virtually grew up on Capitol Hill and there's no question that his old cronies there know every nook and corner of his mind. As well as where his bones were buried.

Hardly a day goes by that the White House phone doesn't ring and a surprised President picks it up to hear the familiar voice of some important Congressman saying, "Come, let us reason together." There follows a stream of wheedling, flattery, threats and cajolery—first the carrot and then the stick—until an overwhelmed President yields supinely to this clever manipulation.

Another reason, of course, is Mr. Johnson's personality. Modesty, generosity and straightforwardness may be admirable assets in life, but not in wheeling and dealing with Congressmen. Moreover, it's no secret the President prefers the putting green to the political arena.

A shy, introspective man, Mr. Johnson is more akin to Marcel Proust than Machiavelli. And while we must respect the innate decency that makes him reluctant to soil his hands in the machinations of politics, democracy suffers under a President who, though a great moral leader, is no politician.

For all political scientists agree that democracy demands a delicate balance between the executive and the legislative. And when a rubberstamp President becomes the tool of a power-mad Congress, meekly approving every bill they thrust before him—as has clearly been the case this past year—that balance is sadly out of whack.

So let us hope that Mr. Johnson's veto of this admittedly minor bill is a straw in the wind. Maybe he's finally getting his dander up. Perhaps he's now gotten a taste of presidential prerogatives. Let us pray the office will turn the man into the kind of fighting-mad, ask-no-quarter, give-em-hell type of President we need to restore the vital balance of power. Like Mr. Eisenhower.

Foundation Stone of Our Republic

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 16, 1965

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, this Friday September 17, marks the 178th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitu-

tion of the United States of America by the Constitutional Convention.

This ingenious document has permitted our country to grow and prosper by setting down a system of self-government and binding laws not subject to the quick whimsy of tyrannical demagogues. It is a document that limits and clearly delineates specific powers that the National or State Government may impose upon citizens, and reserves to the people themselves essential rights and liberties not subject to any political power.

Our Constitution has endured remarkably well through all these years and through the fantastic changes wrought in America since its creation. At times, however, it has seemed to some of us that its reservations and limitations on government have been overlooked—as, for example, over the question of the apportionment of State legislatures.

So I am pleased to join in recognizing Constitution Week which begins September 17. I hope that many Americans will take the time to read through this inspiring document again, in order that we may more clearly comprehend the great heritage of individual freedoms bequeathed to us by it, and in order that we may preserve these freedoms for all generations to come.

The Real Alabama—Part LVIII

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 16, 1965

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, a recent Government report shows that over a period of the past 25 years Alabama has led the Nation in rate of growth in nonagricultural employment.

I include in my remarks a newspaper editorial from the Mobile Press of September 8, 1965, commenting on this fact:

WHEREIN ALABAMA LEADS THE NATION

The healthy condition of Alabama's economy is spectacularly illustrated in a U.S. Labor Department report that the State led the entire Nation in rate of growth in nonagricultural employment.

The report says that between 1939 and 1964, nonagricultural employment in the State went up by 107 percent compared to a national rise of 89.9 percent.

At present, this State has about 868,000 nonfarm workers, ranking 8th in the South and 23d in the Nation.

In the 14-year period covered by the report, average earnings of Alabama factory workers have grown steadily—from \$43.34 per week in 1949 to \$88.97 in 1964.

This bit of information should lift the spirits of Alabamians as the summer gives way to fall. The picture is especially good, since the stage now seems set for even more economic growth for Alabama.

Further comments on Alabama's labor and employment situation both now and including prospects for the future were presented in an article in the Birmingham News August 22, 1965. I include that article also and recommend it in the general interest.

GREATEST RESOURCE OF ALL

Primary in the scheme of things as a Nation, State, or community fits together the mosaic to show a distinct pattern of economic stability is the vital segment—people.

They must be intelligent and industrious. In this, Alabama can boast of its greatest wealth.

A continuing trend from an agricultural to an industrial economy is not expected to run its major course in the State for another decade and a half. But however long this shift from rural to urban living continues, industry can reach out and draw from Alabama's great reservoir of skilled and trainable labor in every section of the State.

Of the State's approximately 3½ million citizens, about 99 percent are native born. Whether they come from rural or urban areas, industry has found them to be well above average in intelligence, high in adaptability and willingness to learn new skills, productive and loyal.

Prevailing wage scales in Alabama, as a whole, are somewhat lower than in some other areas, but the greatest savings to industry comes from the high productivity of native workers.

Of particular concern to industry wherever it may be is the climate of labor-management relations. In this, Alabama labor has proved itself to be a reasonable partner, willing to sit at the bargaining table where labor unions enter the picture. In non-union areas, amicable relations stand high.

There has been a very low incidence of wheels-slowng labor disputes. Wildcat stoppages almost have become museum pieces on the industrial scene. The overwhelming trend has been toward reasonableness at the wage and fringe benefits level.

When labor disputes occasionally occur the State department of labor willingly offers its services as conciliator, but at all times exercises the light touch, much preferring voluntary settlement between employer and employee.

Major result in the labor-management area during Alabama's great industrial growth has been a distinct trend away from, rather than toward, production and payroll-depleting disputes. The fact that many of the State's major industries operate outside the field of organized labor attests to the standards of fair-dealing industry.

Alabama's general contractors emphasize that they have not had a strike by labor since 1957.

Few States in the Nation can match this record, says Leon Goddard, president, Alabama chapter, Associated General Contractors of America.

"AGC is proud that it has had long and amicable relations with the organized building crafts in Alabama," he affirms.

Investment by industry on a per employee basis often ranges into the thousands of dollars, dictates efficient screening of prospective personnel. In this still another State service—the department of industrial relations, among its several other functions, does a highly able job.

The department's statewide employment service, a closely knit system of 35 local offices, isn't just a job finder, but makes a special effort to fit the man or woman to the job. This saves employee-seeking industry much money, helps reduce job training considerably.

How does modern industry feel about Alabama labor. Here are reports from two of the State's newer industries, located in widely separated sections of the State and demanding entirely different skills.

One is the Huyck Felt Co. division of F. C. Huyck Corp., papermakers' felt manufacturers who operates at Aliceville. Plant Manager C. W. LaDow points out that there is no other such facility in Alabama, only a few in the entire South. The papermakers' felt industry requires certain precise skills.

"We have had excellent experience with the way people of Alabama have picked up completely strange skills," says LaDow. "We have found these workers to have good productivity after learning."

In the Tennessee Valley area at Decatur, nationally known Prestolite Co. maintains a facility for manufacture of spark plugs, voltage regulators, and other equipment for the automotive industry. A full-scale training program was started, with labor recruited from the Decatur area.

"We found the people ready, willing, and eager to do the job expected," reports J. F. Gate, plant manager. "We had to start our training with the basic fundamentals and we're still on the learning curve today."

"The rate of productivity of these Alabama workers has met our desired goals. We're on the upswing in our efficiency program and we expect an even higher rate of productivity before our training program is completed."

Under the State's recently accelerated trade school program, a still greater supply of skilled people will join the Alabama labor market. A growing labor force will become even more employable and new industry will be a principal beneficiary.

Mail Service Getting Worse Instead of Better

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 16, 1965

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I have asked unanimous consent to insert in the Record three excellent editorials appearing recently in South Dakota newspapers, pointing out the deplorable mail situation, which is getting worse, instead of better. I wish to call this problem to the attention of my colleagues because it is the same thing all over the country.

My files are replete with similar complaints and to date I have bombarded the Post Office Department with letters from irate citizens, pointing out that the time for experimenting with this so-called progressive postal service has expired and that the postal department must perfect their new system immediately, or return to the old plan. However, to date no action has been taken. The Department has not come up with any plan for improved service. The old slogan that the mail must go through, come hail, wind or high water has gone by the wayside, along with so many of these so-called progressive programs of the Great Society. Of late, I find I am fearing more for the future of not only rural America, but for the Nation as a whole. All I can do is still hope for the best.

The editorials from the Rapid City, S. Dak., Daily Journal, the Highmore, S. Dak., Herald, and the Mitchell, S. Dak., Republic, respectively, are as follows:

WHERE DOES MAIL REST?

Millions of Americans affix the proper amount of postage on envelopes every day with the assumption that the mail will be delivered come hail, wind, dark of night, or absence of a ZIP code number.